

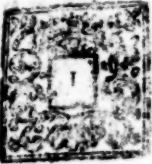
The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, November 27. 1731.

NUMB. 648.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

S I R,



Hope the ingenious Author of those Letters in the *Daily Courant*, which gave occasion to the *Craftsman* of the 30th of October last, will forgive my trespassing upon his Province by the following Animadversions on that Paper. His own

Observation of the various Fallacies to be often met with in a single *Craftsman* may, I think, be offered as an Apology for it with that Gentleman: And as to Mr. D'Anvers, besides that he has challenged us all upon this Subject, he can't reasonably complain of the extraordinary Notice taken of this single Paper on our Side, if he considers it as, what it really is, an Attempt to vindicate himself against an Exception justly made to the whole Course of his Writings for several Years together. I should not however give my self or the Reader this Trouble, if the *Craftsman* did not, by his last Dissertation on the Liberty of the Press, and what he further threatens us with upon the same Subject, appear to me utterly insensible of the Correction he has received already: And from thence, going on, in mispending his own and his Reader's Time, upon some of the wildest Suppositions which I think I have yet met with in his own Writings: In which I can in no way better propose to set him right, than by going back to the Paper above-mentioned, and the Comparison insisted on in it between himself and *Cato*.

It is agreed on both Sides, that no Resemblance between *Cato's* Letters and his own Writings is of any great Importance to the Publick; as well as that any such Resemblance, if it could be proved, would be no Justification of the *Craftsman's* Writings, upon the Supposition that both were equally criminal. I should therefore entirely drop this Dispute, if I could, in any other Way, more effectually show in what, or to what Degree the Writings of the *Craftsman* are really criminal, than by pointing out the Circumstance in which they plainly differ from *Cato's* Letters.

Mr. D'Anvers admits, that evident Miscarriages in the Management of our domestic Affairs, particularly in the Execution of the *South Sea Scheme*, were the principal Occasion of *Cato's* Letters; and then informs us, that the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and the close Conjunction between France and us, had no small share in giving Rise to his own Paper, because (says he) we apprehend it to be big with fatal Consequences to Great Britain; but then seems to insinuate of the most material Objections made from hence to his own Writings, as to insist upon his farther Resemblance to *Cato* in a Particular which I think will soon, and for the same Reasons, appear to be innocent in *Cato*, and unjustifiable in Mr. D'Anvers. *Cato*, says he, has been sometimes freed upon foreign Administration, and we have frequently been as arch upon domestic Affairs: Which indeed is true, and may make it Matter of Dispute, whether his Observations on our foreign or domestic Affairs have been calculated to produce the greater Mischief. I shall therefore endeavour to set him right, as to the Objections formed to his Writings, from the different Occasion of them and that of *Cato's* Letters. It is certainly no immaterial Distinction between these Authors, though Mr. D'Anvers overlooks it, that *Cato* took up his Pen in Opposition to a Ministry, by some of whom, at least, it is on all Sides confess'd, the Interest of the Nation had then lately been either most unfortunately mistaken, or most wickedly sacrificed to Views of private Advantage: Whereas Mr. D'Anvers entered the Lists under Apprehensions of his own alone, and which the Event has proved to have been entirely groundless, that we were mistaken or should miscarry in our foreign Negotiations. From hence alone, it must be confess'd, that *Cato* had Reason for the Resentments he expresses in behalf of the Publick, and that D'An-

[Price Two-Pence.]

vers had none. From hence alone, if, as this last Writer vainly flatters himself, his Collection should reach Posterity together with *Cato's* Letters, our Journals and Acts of Parliament, with the History of the Times, when they were severally published, will furnish a Comment upon the one, but must leave them at a Loss to account for the other, from any thing but the Author's infamous disregard to Truth and the Interest of his Country.

But a still more material Distinction between these Writers, arising from the different Situation of our Affairs at the Times when they severally address'd themselves to the Publick, hath been pressed upon Mr. D'Anvers and remains unanswered. *Cato*, who took up his Pen to complain of and redress Miscarriages in our Domestic Affairs, (which in any Situation it was impossible to conceal, and at a Time when no Foreign or Domestic Enemy appeared to make Advantage of the Discovery) laid it down again, from the Moment that a Design was suspected to form a Party, in favour of the Pretender, from our popular Discontents upon this Subject. D'Anvers, on the contrary, enter'd the Lists upon the Discovery of a new Confederacy against the Trade, Possessions, Constitution and Liberties of Great Britain, and an Alliance enter'd into by his late Majesty to defeat them. From which Time, he has hardly ever insisted on any one Exception to the Conduct of the Ministry, in our Affairs, either at Home or Abroad, in which his Writings have not evidently tended to give Advantages against us to both Foreign and Domestic Enemies, at a Time when they were as evidently prepared to make Use of them. His Complaints about the Situation of our Affairs at Home, his Criticisms upon Treaties, and Sentiments as to the Prudence of our Alliances have, upon this Account, through the whole Course of his Opposition, been published most unseasonably for his Country, and at the Expense or Hazard at least of our Common Interests: And are generally such as, in the Situation we were in at the Time of their Publication, ought not to have been made, even upon the Supposition of their being reasonable or true, nor could possibly have been published by a Friend to Great Britain. For which Reason, should Mr. D'Anvers's Political Essays indeed reach Posterity, they may very easily be mistaken for a Collection of Remonstrances against his own Country, and in Behalf of every Foreign Power with whom, during the whole Course of his Writings, we have happen'd to be at Variance; for every of whom, Mr. D'Anvers has been an Advocate by Turns, and as often at the Interest of his own Country should have disavowed from it, as effectually, and perhaps more so than if he had been retained or invested with a Publick Character or Instructions in their Service. This part has Mr. D'Anvers been acting for some Years lately, not from the Freedom of his Sentiments upon Foreign Administration alone, but by such Reflections upon our Affairs both Abroad and at Home, as were highly improper at the Time of their being published, and manifestly tended to promote, as far as his Credit at Home or Abroad would go, the Designs and Interest of Foreign Powers, at the Expense of his own Country.

This is the Charge which can with no Appearance of Truth be objected to *Cato*, and has been fully proved upon Mr. D'Anvers in various Instances: In many of which, it might still further be aggravated by observing, that the same Reflections might at any other Time, or in any other Situation of our Affairs, have been published for all the Purposes that could be proposed from hence, but that of defeating those Negotiations which this Author and his Patrons pretended to be dissatisfied with: That this unseasonable Publication of them may therefore be presumed to be designed for this purpose principally; designed to produce the Disappointment in our Affairs Abroad, which they pretended to foresee and ventured to foretell, and thus to establish their Reputation, as Politicians, by the Disappointment of their own Country.

And against this Charge, the *Craftsman* having absurdly insisted on the Liberty of the Press in his Defence, his Readers are, I find, to be again taught with tedious and unnecessary Declamations upon this Topic, calculated for no Purpose in the World, that I can think of, but to induce them to believe, that his Adversaries are Enemies to it. I therefore take this Occasion to propose an Enquiry, how far any Arguments he can possibly produce in behalf of this Liberty will justify or prove the Patriotism of willfully abusing it? By which, if we should not be able to prevent his future Impertinence upon this Subject, I hope at least to vindicate the Friends of the Ministry from this Imputation which he is constantly endeavouring to fix upon them.

I have never met with any of their Papers which have discovered the least Inclination to have this Liberty any way abridged by Authority, or any Opinion of theirs that it ought to be so: On the contrary they have all, by Turns and on proper Occasions, declared themselves in favour of it, and even pleaded for it. I have likewise thought that the Suppression, so often insisted on by Mr. D'Anvers, that we are bound to oppose him, should at least acquire us from this Imputation, even with those Gentlemen, into whose Hands our Papers have not had the Honour to come, and with whom therefore we have not been hindered able to vindicate ourselves. For surely it is a strange Attempt to impose even upon this Part of his Readers so improbable an Account of his Adversaries, as that of Men who are daily endeavouring to destroy what, he would have believed, they at the same Time depend upon for their daily Bread. Hence I am really amazed, as often as I observe this Writer boasting of his Triumphs upon this Subject, or talking of no Arguments against the Liberty of the Press produced by us, which he, as he says in his last Paper, has not fully answered; and, to say no worse of it, can't consider it as an Instance of the most incorrigible Assurance. But now we have a farther Occasion to clear ourselves, and are obliged to assist and vindicate the Liberty of the Press in Opposition to Mr. D'Anvers, who having, for a long Time, been at once the pretended Champion for, and in Fact the greatest Enemy to the Liberty, by willfully abusing it, is at last reduced to the miserable Shift, of loading this valuable Privilege of every Englishman with those Reproaches from which, even upon these Terms, he finds it impossible to vindicate himself.

The warmest Advocate for Liberty, says he, must allow it to be attended with just Incoveniences; and what follows from thence? Why that this Argument, that is, the mischievous Consequences to the Publick of his own infamous Writings personally objected to himself, will prove as much if it proves any thing: It will prove that Liberty is a Curse, instead of a Blessing to any People.

As indeed, if the Liberty of the Press was always necessarily employed to expose or defeat the wisest Measures, to disturb and overturn the mildest Government, or to write down the national Interests of the Community, it which it was encouraged and supported, I should agree with him that this Argument, as he calls it, proved too much, and what, for his Sake alone, I am unwilling to repeat after him. And, in Truth, I have sometimes, upon other Occasions, supposed that he never thinks this Liberty of the Press to be rightly exercised, or in its proper extent, unless when prostituted to these or some other equally wicked or mischievous Purposes; but here I think this Absurdity, gross as it is, to be evidently supposed in his applying the Liberty of the Press, or any Arguments for it, in Defence of himself against —, what? Why against a Charge directed only to himself personally, and from the Press alone, of his having abused it to the Prejudice of his Country.

If Mr. D'Anvers has any Dispute with his Adversaries about the Liberty of the Press, as much as I think, only relate to the Reason for which it is proper to contend for it. And so that purpose I cannot indeed believe that they would



choose to insist upon the Necessity of its being abus'd. They are certainly more likely, for this Purpose, to remind us, how often it has been employed by our ingenious Countrymen in the Cause of Truth and Virtue; in the Defence of our other Liberties; in reforming, as well as exposing Errors in the Administration; in discovering and defeating the Designs of Faction, of foreign and domestick Enemies; in asserting the Rights, pointing out the Interest, and vindicating the Honour of *Great Britain*. Thus has *Cato*, thus has even Mr. *D'Anvers*, in my Opinion, sometimes employed it. And for Reasons of this Kind, it is that I think my Country happy in the Enjoyment of this Liberty, unrestrained by Laws to a Degree peculiar to our selves.

From such Reasons as these, I have likewise accounted for the tender Regard to this Branch of our Liberties which our Superiors have discovered, in their Indulgence to Mr. *D'Anvers*, in suffering him to go on in the licentious Abuse of the Press, even where the Interest of their Country was upon other Accounts exposed, and in Instances where our Laws, gentle as they are in this Respect, would certainly have punished him if apply'd to. For the same Reasons I have accounted for it, and with Pleasure observed this Writer treated, even from the Press, notwithstanding the utmost Provocation to the contrary, with that Regard and Decency by his Opponents, which most effectually, in my Opinion, distinguishes them as Friends to this Liberty.

On the other Side, as to Mr. *D'Anvers's* thus sacrificing the Liberty of the Press to his own Interest, and in Defence of his own dear self, is not the first Proof which he has offered the Publick, of the Affectation of his pretended Zeal for it. I cannot charge him with the Exercise of Power on his Side, in invading this valuable Branch of our Liberties, because, during the Continuance of his Paper, neither of his Patrons have been in Possession of it: And though one of them, when in Power, notoriously abused it for this Purpose in particular, I suppose his Repentance since that Time will be now insisted upon. But though the Abuse of Power for this Purpose may be the most effectual, and certainly is the most formidable Method of invading the Liberty of Writing, it is not the only one. Scurrilous and abusive Language, personal Defamation, and secret History; the Adversaries Sense wilfully misrepresented, with other Arts of Controversy, against which it is impossible to defend our selves from the Press, but by the same Weapons, tend to the same Purpose; and have been often, within my Observation, the Occasion of declining a Controversy with Mr. *D'Anvers*, in which nothing has been so inefficient as his Arguments, nothing formidable but his Impatience of Contradiction. I could fill whole Pages with Instances to this Purpose, and possibly may do so, if I find it necessary, or the *Craftsman* should call for them; by which however I am far from expecting, till he has himself forgot his Answer to a Pamphlet never published, or rather an *Injunction* to stay the Publication of it, in a Letter signed *Gabriel John*.

Nor is the Tendency whereby his Writings have had, to make Impressions to the Disadvantage of that Liberty, in which he has hitherto been indulged, the least of our Exceptions to them: For this Reason, though to expose them in their proper Colours is certainly our Duty, and often a necessary Piece of Service to the Publick, I am unwilling to believe that the *Craftsman* has really been the Occasion of half the Mischief, which the Authors of it may have designed, and in which they sometimes boast of their Success. Certain it is, that they have neither yet embroiled us, to any great Degree, with any one Power in Europe, nor obliged us to give up the Rights or Interests, the Trade or Possessions of *Great Britain*, in any one Point, which has been the Object of our late Negotiations, in order to avoid it. Their Attempts to prove the Treaty of *Hanover* imprudent, dangerous or unjust, to justify the first Treaty of *Vienna*, to represent the Allies of *Hanover* as the Aggressors, to prove that we had no Interest in the Abolition of the *Offend Company*, or no Right to insist upon it; that *Spain* had an undeniable Claim upon *Gibraltar*, founded on his late Majesty's Letter, or (if that was not enough) upon an Article in a Treaty forged for their Service, by the worthy Mr. *Trot*; That nei-

ther the Preliminary Articles, nor any subsequent Treaty, had released or extinguished their Right to that Fortress; That the Seizure of Prince *Frederick* was a Capture justifiable by Treaties between us and the Court of *Spain*; That the Treaty of *Seville* was injurious to the Emperor and Empire, and at the same Time that the Stipulations contained in it, in Favour of our Merchants, were not sufficiently binding upon the Court of *Spain*; That the Introduction of *Don Carlos* with *Spanish* Troops, would be of fatal Consequence to the Emperor's Interest in his *Italian* Dominions; That *Great Britain* was insupportably loaded with Debts and Taxes; That her Subjects were universally dissatisfied to their Prince and his Ministers, or, That we were upon these Accounts, in no Condition to assert our own most undoubted Rights, at the same Time in Dispute with foreign Powers, with several other Particulars insisted on with the same upright Design, have all miscarried: Or, if they have made any Impressions to our Prejudice, they have at least been surmounted by his Majesty's Wisdom and Resolution.

At home indeed these virtuous Endeavours to distress the Ministry, at the Expence of our most important Interest, seem to have succeeded more agreeably to their own Expectation. The Difficulties we have for some Time laboured under in Foreign Affairs gave the Authors of the *Craftsman* as they now confess, the Hint, and furnished them with an Occasion of collecting a large Audience to themselves, assembled from the real uneasiness of some People, and the unsatisfied Curiosity of others. The one they cajoled by lamenting their Misfortunes, by unreasonable Demands upon Men in Power, and hardy Promises of what they should do for us, if our Affairs were in their Hands; the other, for want of Information, were entertained with fictitious Lyes and arbitrary Suppositions about the Interest, Views and Power of the different States in Europe, accommodated to the general Design of exposing his Majesty's Measures to popular Contempt. An Audience thus once got together, ashamed of retreating on one hand and flattered with Infallibility on the other, we have indeed for some Time seen triumphantly dictated to in Politicks by Mr. *D'Anvers*, who has all along had an Advantage over the Friends of the Ministry, in disputing the Prudence of Negotiations while they were actually depending; upon which Account, many of the Particulars to be insisted on in Defence of them to the People at Home, could not be produced but at the Hazard of their Success Abroad, from unseasonably exposing them to the Notice of Foreign Courts. But whatever Impressions his Writings may have spread amongst the People, to the Disadvantage of our late Negotiations, they must now, I think, be necessarily removed by the happy Event of them. Nay farther, his constant Opposition to the Measures of the Government, and the Difficulties occasioned by it, in being at last fortunately surmounted, become an Argument in favour of them, and will be perceived to be so by the most prejudiced of his Disciples. For which Reason I shall be much mistaken if any Compliments he is pleased to make them will, in their own Opinion, atone for the Contempt which he has lately discovered of their Understandings, in pretending that his Writings have in any degree contributed to the present happy Situation of our Affairs Abroad.

But whether the *Craftsman* has actually done Mischief or not, Our Obligations to him are the same, for his endeavouring and designing it: And if against this Charge he proposes to vindicate himself or his Writings, he is I think, to be told that it is not the Subject of them, whether Foreign or Domestick Affairs, which we complain of, but the Occasion which he laid hold of for opposing the Government, and the Manner in which he has prosecuted this Opposition, by insisting upon Topics of both kinds, which our Foreign Enemies might make an Advantage of, at a Time when they were evidently prepared to do so. Uncapable of defending himself against this Charge, as to what is past, he seems to offer at a Composition as to his Behaviour for the future, by giving up the whole Branch of Foreign Affairs at once. By which if he meant all Reflections, either upon Domestick or Foreign Affairs, which might possibly have an Influence upon our Foreign Negotiations to the Prejudice of *Great Britain*, it would now be too late to propose it as

a Sacrifice of his own or his Patron's Interest, to that of the Publick. He began his Opposition upon the first Occasion offered him for doing publick Mischief this way, he has continued it while the same Occasion lasted, and now offers to retreat, when he can no longer support himself in the same Hostilities against his Country: When all our Differences with Foreign Courts being accommodated, we happen not to have any Enemy in Europe, for whom this Writer can employ himself as an Advocate.

His pretended Fears of being silenced by Authority upon any Subject that he can start for the Instruction or Entertainment of the Publick, for the same Reason appear to be ridiculous Affectation. He can't certainly imagine that they who, from their Regard to the Liberty of the Press, have hitherto born with his licentious Abuse of it to the Prejudice of our Affairs in general, would now employ Authority to suppress a Paper which, from the present Situation of our Affairs alone, if it should be possible to support it, can no longer do the same Mischief. But surely the same Liberty of the Press may be at least as lawfully employed in the just Defence of Authority, as in the Interest of a Faction, in the Cause of *Great Britain*, as in the Service of her Enemies, and in Answer to the *Craftsman* as well as in his Defence. In which, if we are obliged to press upon him any mischievous Consequences of his own Writings which he can't justify, is it his Fault or ours? Is it a Violation of this Liberty, to put him in mind of any thing in his Writings, which he discovers himself to have deserved the Severity of our Laws, or the Interposition of Authority? When we employ the Press alone for his Reformation, does it follow that we propose or desire any other Method may be used for the same Purpose? Or is the only Foundation for the Instance but in his own guilty Conscience.

It may perhaps be no difficult Matter, if it was properly directed to his Adversaries from the Press, to answer the Question which he proposes to us, how far he may venture to employ the Press without Danger to himself or Detriment to his Country? But it will be first reasonable to insist upon an Answer to this Question on our Side; Are we or are we not at Liberty to employ the Press in answer to him? Does he sit upon the Privilege of saying what he pleases, without any Contradiction on our Side, unless in an Information? Or would he have no Adversary to contend with but the Attorney General? I am, &c.

Trot's, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, November 10.

Cardinal Coscia having represented to the Court, that he will prostrate himself at the Pope's Feet as soon as he is able, his Holiness has ordered the Congregation *super nonnullis* to suspend their last Exequential Letters. Cardinal Fini's Affair is upon the Point of being accommodated.

Leighorn, Nov. 10. Yesterday we received Advice from *Bastia*, that a great Number of Malecontents were march'd to attack the 500 Germans in *Garrison* at *St. Pellegrino*; and we hourly expect to hear of the Success of that Enterprize.

Berlin, Nov. 22. The Marriage between the Princess Royal and the Hereditary Prince of *Beireith* was celebrated the 20th; and the Prince Royal arrived here this Day from *Kustrin*.

Dublin, Nov. 16. We are now assured, that the *Race Horse* was not at all damaged in the Storm on Tuesday last, as had been reported, but that she arrived here in good Condition from *Parkgate*, and has since received on board several Persons of Distinction bound for the same Place.

We are informed from the *Linnen Manufacture Office*, that there never were such vast Crowds of Proposers for the Bounty Flax Seed, where the Dividend for every County amounts to about 187 Barrels, and the Proposers are said to be above 70,000; in some Counties there are more than 4000. 'Tis reported, that the Proposers will be obliged to take better Care in saving the yearly Produce of the Seed, than they have done for some Years past.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Dorset took the usual Oaths in the Court of Chancery. We hear from several Sea Ports in this Kingdom of great Damage done by the Storms last Week.

Edinburgh, Nov. 18. We learn from Berwick, that Yesterday the Hon. Lieut. Colonel Charles Douglas marched thence, at the Head of eight Companies of General Tatten's Regiment, to suppress some tumultuous People near Durham.

Northampton, Nov. 21. They write from St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, that one Night last Week, between Nine and Ten o'Clock, Mr. Brook of Gravely coming home from a Market, was attacked between Papworth and Hilton, by four or five Rogues, who beat and abused him in a most barbarous Manner, and threw him off his Horse into a Brook; but at last he providentially got away from them, by leaping over a Hedge, or else in all Probability he had been murdered by them.

Gloucester, Nov. 20. They write from Bath, that on Monday last there was a great Trotting Match on Clarton Downs near that City, between a famous Horse and Mare, for 600 Guineas, which were won by the latter, tho' it is thought, that if the Horse had not given her half a Mile in the Ten, he would have beat her about 40 or 50 Yards.

In the said City, on the 16th inst, a Goshing Loaf made 10 Foot round and two Foot thick, was baked, and when drawn out of the Oven, weigh'd 111 lb.

Saturday last, about 7 o'Clock in the Evening, Farmer Shipton, of Rodborne in the County of Wilts, was pull'd off his Horse, by John Sharp of Corston in the said County, and robbed by the said Sharp, near his the said Shipton's own House, of two Guineas in Gold, two Shillings in Silver, and some Halfpence; the said Sharp was apprehended on Sunday Morning, confessed the Fact, and was committed to Salisbury Goal by the Rev. and Worshipful Thomas Earle of Malmesbury, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Wilts.

LONDON.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR, Nov. 22. 1731.

THE Esteem you have justly merited, from the virtuous and prudent of the Fair Sex, for your late excellent Discourse on their Dress and OEconomy, assures me you are capable of working an Amendment in them in many other Respects. I have earnestly to intreat you to proceed a little farther, and give them a Dissertation on the pernicious Consequences of drinking Drums, and other strong Liquors, a Vice more regnant than the major Part of Mankind is aware of, and if not judiciously check'd, may quite extirpate Virtue from among us.

Your most humble Servant,

A. DAVENPORT.

A few Days since, one Mr. Marshall, a Fisherman, living at Barking in Essex, having been on the Coast of France a Fishing, in his return Home run on the Sands which the Sailors call the Girdle; by which the Smack was flayed, and he, together with his Wife, three Servants, and two Gentlemen who were on board, were all lost.

On Thursday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Lorraine, and Count Kinski, were at the Royal Society about two Hours; after which the Duke of Lorraine was elegantly entertained at Dinner by the Envoy of Portugal, at his Excellency's House in Golden Square.

Yesterday Morning his most Serene Highness the Duke of Lorraine, together with the Lords of the Admiralty, went down to Graveland in the Admiralty Barge, and from thence proceeded in Coaches to Chatham, where they viewed the Shipping and Naval Armaments belonging to his Majesty's Yard there; and were entertained at Dinner at the House of Tho. Kempthorne Esq; at Chatham.

The same Day the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Mr. Stoleworthy to be Boatswain of his Majesty's Sloop the Wolf; and Mr. John Davies to be Boatswain of his Majesty's Sloop the Gram-pus.

We are well assured that his Serene Highness the Duke of Lorraine, will not leave England till after the Meeting of the Parliament.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make a Present to his Royal Highness the Duke, of a fine Set of Horses for his Body Coach.

Thursday Morning by half an Hour past Ten o'Clock, was finished the Drawing of the State Lottery; when the Number 78,440 (which was the last Ticket in the Wheel) came up a Prize of 20 l. and is entitled to 1000 l. as being the last drawn Ticket. There were drawn this Day 400 Tickets, of which 44 were Prizes.

Ecclesiastical Promotions. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester has nominated the Rev. Dr. Noyes, Rector of Northchurch in Hertfordshire, to be one of the Prebendaries of Winchester. — We hear from Cambridge, that the Rev. Mr. John Pern, Fellow of Peter-House College, is presented to the Rectory of Knapwell, near Cambridge, by his Mother Mrs. Katherine Pern of Milmarth-street, to which he was inducted last Thursday. — And that King's College have presented the Rev. Mr. Sturgis to the Living of —, void by the Death of Dr. Norton — And the Rev. Mr. Harfel of Jesus College, is presented by his Majesty to a Living in Wales. — Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Bateman, one of the Chaplains to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was inducted into the Living of St. Dunstan's in the East in London, worth about 350 l. per Annum, to which he was presented by the Archbishop.

The Learned, Pious, and Exemplary Doctor Hackett, Senior Fellow, and Senior Bursar of Trinity College in Cambridge, one of the Commissioners of Heakton Mills Turnpike, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, hath exchanged his Vicarage of Trumpington near Cambridge, for one of something inferior Value, that of Enfield, both being in the Gift of that College.

Deaths. Saturday Charles Withers, Esq; Surveyor General of his Majesty's Forests, Chaces, Parks and Woods, and Member of Parliament for Christ-Church in Hampshire, died at his Seat at Hall, near Basingstoke in Hampshire. — The same Day died Sir Robert Walter, of Sariden in the County of Oxford, Barr. — Thursday died at his Lodgings in Fetter-lane, John Meredith, Esq; Receiver General for the Counties of Montgomery, Cardigan, and Brecknock, and one of the Directors of the Mine Adventure Company. — The same Morning died at Battersea in Surrey, — Barnits Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune. — Some Days ago died the Rt. Hon. the Earl of London, High Commissioner of Scotland, and one of the Knights of the most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle, of an Apopleckic Fit.

BANKRUPTS since my last.

John Jelly, late of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey, Timber Factor and Wharfinger. — William Cundell, of the Parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Brewer. — Peter Gerard, of Hinchley in the County of Leicester, Inholder and Vintner. — John Turner the Younger, late King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, Wine Merchant. — Richard Rawlings, of Stony Stratford, in the County of Bucks, Mercer. — Robert Chambers the Elder, of White's-Yard, Rosemary Lane, in the Parish St. Mary Whitechappel, in the County of Middlesex, Chapman and Chandler.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.

per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 18 to 25	Hog Pease 20 to 22
Rye — 13 to 14	Pease — 27 to 30
Barley — 14 to 18	Fale Malt 18 to 25
Oates — 10 to 14	Brown Malt 18 to 21
More Beans 20 to 24	Tares — 18 to 25
Coals 24 s. to 25 s. per Chaldron.	
Hops 1730 — 70 s. to 5 l. per Hundred.	
Hops 1731 — 6 l. to 7 l. 5 s. per Hundred.	
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. per Last.	

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 1 qr. South Sea Annuity 109 Bank 147 1 half. New Bank Circulation 5 l. Prem. India 179 1 h. l. Three per Cent Annuity 96. Royal Exchange Assurance 99. London Assurance 12 1 half. York Buildings 10 1 half. African 48. English Copper 2 l 18 s. Welch Copper 1 l. 13 s. South Sea Bonds 61.8 s. Prem. India ditto 61. 10 s. Blanks 7 l. 2 s. 20 l. Prizes 18 l 18 s. 6 d.

ANY Person, who has a Sum of Money from 1000 to 1000 l. or double that Sum, to employ, may know more, with an Opportunity of improving the same in a genteel Manner; and also with a Person of Reputation and Fortune, who is ready to be concerned therein.

Inquire, or direct, for Mr. Thomas Fairlove, at the Rainbow Coffeehouse, Cornhill, from Twelve to Two o'Clock.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE.

of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

A Person wants to Buy or Hire A FARM, from 50 to 120 l. a Year, or thereabouts, within about 10 Miles of London.

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